

# THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETOR.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

NO. 44

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,  
by  
**A. G. HODGES,**  
AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable  
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly  
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the  
newspapers published in the west.

**STATEMENT**  
OF THE  
**ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor  
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with  
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of  
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d  
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.  
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,  
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock  
is \$100,000 00  
The amount of capital stock paid up  
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of  
trust, first lien of record, on real  
estate in the city and county of St.  
Louis, per schedule, 189,045 15  
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, se-  
cured by deed of trust on real es-  
tate, 11,100 00  
Loans on policies in force, bearing  
six per cent, 174,820 23  
Loans on undoubted personal secu-  
rity, due within sixty days, 9,425 69  
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty  
days notice, approved personal se-  
curity, 18,900 00  
Premiums due on Policies in hands  
of Agents and others awaiting re-  
turns, 17,855 49  
Amounts due from Agents not in-  
cluded in above, 1,604 45  
Cash on deposit in Banks and in  
Office, 5,995 48  
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home  
offices and agencies), 1,814 04  
Missouri defence warrants, 411 08  
Revenue stamps, 15 80  
Total amount of all assets of the  
Company, except future premiums  
receivable, \$438,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,  
or added to policies, 4,425 80  
Present value of dividends to be re-  
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or  
added to policies, 59,012 85  
Unmatured interest on bonds and  
notes due the Company to reduce  
them to present value, 40,413 85  
Claims on two policies resisted by the  
Company, because of violation and  
forfeiture of \$7,000  
No other claims or liabilities, except  
the liability on policies in force,  
insuring in the aggregate \$9,357,  
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,  
City and County of St. Louis, ss.  
I, Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,  
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,  
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of  
the said Company, that the said Insurance Com-  
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-  
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS  
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,  
of which the principal portion of that invested  
in real estate security, is upon unincumbered  
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth  
double the amount of said principal loans, and  
that the above described investments, nor any  
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-  
dividual exercising authority in the management  
of the said Company, nor for any other person or  
persons whatever; and that they are the above  
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.  
(Signed) W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersig-  
ned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county,--in  
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March,  
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BEKONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Ky., May 21, 1865.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.  
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life  
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-  
fort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the  
statements and exhibits required by the pro-  
visions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate  
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-  
proved March 2, 1856; and it having been shown  
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said  
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as  
required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,  
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-  
mitted to take and conduct business of the said  
Company in this office in Frankfort, for the term  
of one year from the date hereof. But this license  
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to  
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of  
said Company has been reduced below one hun-  
dred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and  
the year and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promp-  
tly by  
A. G. HODGES, Agent.  
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865--sw--329.

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**

MRS. O'Donoghue, widow of the late James  
O'Donoghue, Photographer, Artist, begs to  
inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that  
the business heretofore carried on by her late hus-  
band will be continued under the management  
of first-class operators.

The very liberal patronage bestowed upon Mr.  
O'Donoghue up to the time of his decease, she  
hopes still to receive and in merit which will be  
her constant endeavor.

N. B. Mr. David C. Rowland is authorized to  
collect all accounts due the late Mr. O'Donoghue.  
Nov. 3, 1865--tf.

Fair Warning!

All persons owning or having depts in their pos-  
session are hereby notified to keep them confined  
upon their premises for sixty days from this date,  
under penalty of twenty dollars fine and the loss  
of the animal found running at large.

July 11--2m. G. W. GWIN, Mayor.

## MISCELLANY.

### KISS ME BEFORE I GO.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

Your path lies now in the gay world,  
Mid scenes of joy and mirth,  
Where, in the dance and music,  
You'll shine, the fairest of earth.  
But mine leads off to the battle,  
To scenes of carnage and woe.  
We are parting--it may be forever;  
"Then kiss me before I go."

You will mingle with Fashion's adorers,  
You will dance in palatial halls,  
While the wind unheeded shall whistle  
Around your stately walls.  
And those same wild, wintry breezes  
O'er my lonely grave may blow.  
We are parting--I feel 'tis forever;  
"So kiss me before I go."

You will drink from the fountain of pleasure  
Till its sweetness appals your lip,  
Till the langs of the serpent "Unquiet"  
Shall blend with the nectar you sip.  
The music of harp and viol  
Will no longer delight your ear,  
And you'll long for the simple, dear old  
strains  
Of the songs you loved to hear.

You will sit sometimes by the fireside,  
When weary of dancing and wine,  
When the garlands are shorn of their beauty  
And when lamps less brilliantly shine.  
Will you ever then think of the soldier  
Who loved you so long ago?  
We are parting--I know 'tis forever;  
"Then kiss me before I go."

From the Springfield Republican.

### DEATH OF A FAULT.

BY MRS. P. P. DONNEY.

Everybody said that Captain George Mel-  
cher had but one fault. In the shadow of  
this, all lesser foibles were unseen, against  
the dark background of this his virtues  
stood out in bold, bright relief. Ah! but  
this one was enough, as those who love  
know but too well. As well build upon  
house upon the sand as fix your heart either  
in love or friendship upon a man with such  
a terrible temper.

If the blind boy of heathen mythology  
did not account for all the oddly assorted  
pairs in the universe, how could we see any  
reason in half the matches that are made?  
Captain Melcher was immense, his wife  
petite. Acknowledged master of his mother  
tongue, he could reveal to you such depths  
in his passionate nature as would bind you  
to him for life. She was unobtrusive.  
Her few and fitly chosen words were pearls,  
but they dropped but seldom from her beau-  
tiful lips; only in her full brown eyes was  
the depth and tenderness of her nature re-  
vealed, and such eyes! No wonder George  
Melcher struck his colors the very first  
evening their soft beams flooded his soul.  
From that day, although others pitied her,  
Mary Lisle was a happy woman, for from  
that day she knew daily and hourly that  
she had inspired a passion such as few men  
are capable of feeling. Nothing could ade-  
quately express his love; it she had been  
queen of the Indies she could not have ex-  
acted such homage. And perhaps there was  
nothing more touching in his generous  
devotion than the mighty effort he made, for  
his sake, to subdue his unhappy temper.

But, alas! no earthly love could master that.  
We have heard common-places, unromantic  
people describe one of those scenes in which  
the captain's anger would rise like a hurri-  
cane, sweeping away the restraints of cour-  
tesy, the rights of hospitality, at other  
times he would, in his eyes, and for a cause  
so inadequate that he would for days after  
be humbled to the dust in his own eyes.  
Nobody dared contradict him then, and the  
first time Mary Melcher rose from her seat  
in a roomful of subdued and silent guests,  
and walked up to him when in one of his  
terrible passions, they looked with fear and  
trembling to see the gathered storm fall full  
upon the defenseless head so generously in-  
terposed to shield another. She did not  
speak, but lifting her soft eyes to his fiery  
ones, she let him look down into her pure  
and loving soul, until the evil spirit seemed  
cast out and the strong man stood pale and  
trembling before her, as it, in the awful  
struggle between good and evil in his soul,  
nature stood appalled.

"Yes, Mary," he said after a long interval,  
then crossed the room and extended his  
hands to the very man he could have mur-  
dered before, with a manly "I beg your par-  
don, sir."

"Thank heaven! she will make an angel  
of him yet!" mentally exclaimed his first  
mate, a man who adored the captain and  
suffered agonies whenever he saw him un-  
der the dominions of this evil temper. But  
he hoped too much, though it love could  
have conquered, Mary Melcher had enough  
of it in her heart, and withal, a rare and ex-  
quisite tact which kept her from presuming  
upon her power.

Some years after their marriage Captain  
Melcher parted from his Mary for one of  
his long voyages. He accomplished all he  
wished after many irksome delays, and saw  
himself on his way homeward with a cargo  
that would gladden the hearts of the own-  
ers, as his always did. They were so near  
the desired haven that hope of reunion had  
almost changed to certainty, when, alas,  
for us, who set our beards strong will against  
the infinite pleasure as if we could accom-  
plish anything without him, George Mel-  
cher was suddenly stricken down with yel-  
low fever, caught nobody knew when or  
where, and after a few days, to the inex-  
pressible grief of his men and the anguish  
of his mates, who loved him like brothers,  
he was stretched out in his coffin cold in  
death. The tell form now prone, looking  
like the majestic mast of his own good ship  
the Mary Melcher, broken, not bowed by  
the storms of life against which it had stood  
so proudly. Days pass, for head winds baffled  
their hopes of coming into port, and Mr.  
Jones, the first mate, began to be stran-  
gely nervous about carrying on his deter-  
mination of carrying the captain's body  
home to his wife. In his perplexity they  
hired a ship, homeward bound also. "The  
Mary Melcher," shouted Jones in answer to  
the stranger, "Captain George Melcher  
bound for Boston. Cargo all right. Captain  
dead. Shall bring his body home." Two

hot tears gushed up from his loving soul,  
that he dashed away before he strode back  
to his stateroom. There he dropped his  
head upon the table with a groan that  
might have been his last indication of life,  
from the story silence that followed. A  
hand upon his arm startled him and he  
turned almost fiercely upon Parks, the sec-  
ond mate, who had been standing by him  
some moments, as unobserved as his knock  
for admission had been.

"Well, bolting himself up as sublimely  
as if the question had been asked.  
"I suppose you know best," stammered  
Parks, "but it is quite safe for the poor fel-  
lows above? You know I'm not afraid."

Jones smiled. "Not you, my boy, I have  
seen you face death."

"You stood by my side, sir."

"And you think," Jones broke out with un-  
natural impetuosity, "that I can go home  
and tell Mrs. Melcher that I threw her hus-  
band to the sharks because we feared the  
fever? No, I'm not bold enough for that.  
Would to heaven I could risk all the dan-  
ger, if there is any. You never saw her. Ah!  
my man, if you had, you would know I  
might as well strike her dead, she loved  
him so. You know what a terrible temper  
he had," and his voice fell as if the poor  
body, lying near, could be grieved by this  
allusion to a fault upon which the full light  
of another world had shone. "Parks, I have  
seen that woman just lay one of her hands  
upon his arm and look up into his eyes with  
a clear and steady light in hers that would  
have quelled a tempest. Happy would the  
scriptor be who could throw such love, such  
pathos, such depth of expression into any  
figure, as I saw in that one hand upon an  
angry lion's mane. I'll carry the captain  
home to her, Parks, if I take to the boat  
with him."

"Ask the men about it," said Parks.

"You are right," exclaimed Jones, spring-  
ing up.

"What, throw the captain overboard? A  
thrill went through the assembled crew, as  
if he had proposed murder, and more than  
one rough hand went furtively to eyes un-  
used to weep, as they pledged themselves to  
stick by the captain. That night a terrible  
storm arose, and for days the good ship  
seemed but a plaything for the rioting winds.  
Tossed hither and yon, like a feather upon  
the vast waves, she was not the unresisting  
thing she seemed, for brave and skilful  
hands had her in charge. On the third  
night of the storm, a hail storm assailed  
them, accompanied by winds that threaten-  
ed to cast the ship upon a dangerous coast,  
and Jones, who never left his post for a mo-  
ment, gave the keys of the captain's state-  
room to a sailor and sent him down to  
search for some charts which he wished to  
consult. A moment after, and clear above  
the awful din of the contending elements a  
cry of mortal terror ran through the ship,  
and the poor sailor came flying back, his  
eyes starting from their sockets and his  
weather-beaten face ghastly in its pallor.

All eyes turned towards him, and there,  
close behind him, stood the captain, his  
hand raised to strike, his eyes burning with  
the lurid light of maniac hate, his tall form  
towering up amid the awe-stricken group,  
as if the storm spirit had invoked him from  
beyond the solemn gates of death, by that  
unearthly that voice swept through the shrouds  
like a shriek of despair from some strong  
spirit in torment. Jones was the first to  
regain his sense under this terrible shock,  
and, recalled by his calm tones, strong hands  
aided in overpowering the maniac and car-  
rying him back, not to his coffin, but, thank  
God! to his berth, where opiates soon wrap-  
ped him in slumbers so sweet that the kind  
fellow's heart leaped when he thought of  
his meeting with the wife who perhaps  
awaited only his lifeless corpse. Nor did he  
hope too much, for in a few days the cap-  
tain declared himself "all right," and re-  
sumed his old place, after grateful acknowl-  
edgments to the brave fellows who had so well  
filled it.

Already the spires of Boston were in  
sight, and ere long they had landed. The  
vessel they had spoken had come in ad-  
vance, and many who knew Capt. Melcher  
well had come down with sad faces to hear  
the particulars of his demise. The captain  
formed the center of a smiling crowd that  
were congratulating him upon being there  
to tell the news, when a hand was laid upon  
Mr. Jones' arm, and he turned to meet the  
tear-stained eyes of Mary Melcher.

"You--you could not bring him home to  
me," she faltered with trembling lips.

He was quick to place himself before her,  
hoping to divert her attention from the cap-  
tain's figure, until he could prepare her for  
the shock; but too late, for with impetuous  
decision Capt. Melcher elbowed the crowd  
from right to left, and extended both hands  
with a look and smile that no words can  
paint; it might have been such a look of  
joyous recognition as Lazarus fixed on Mary,  
when her tear-stained, awe-struck face first  
met his gaze.

Was she dying, and was this dear face  
the first to welcome her? She felt as if  
death-stricken at her husband's feet.

"I've killed her!" was his agonized cry, as  
he bore her in his arms through the silent  
group.

Next day, Jones had the happiness of sit-  
ting down beside them. How they went on,  
and how many times he blushed scarlet, as  
first one and then the other praised his  
fidelity.

"And now tell her what that hail storm  
was sent for," remarked the captain, re-  
verently.

"You see, ma'am," Jones explained; "the  
captain's coffin had been placed near the  
window of his stateroom, and those huge  
stones had beaten the panes to shivers; of  
course a spray of cold salt water fell full  
upon his upturned face, and life in some  
mysterious way came back to one whom we  
had mourned as dead for many days. When  
poor Jack opened the door he met that aw-  
fully unexpected sight and he screaming  
on deck."

"You forget the best part of it, Jones; but  
for your presence of mind I should have  
thrown myself overboard in the gale."

Jones' modest color proved that the omis-  
sion had not been accidental. Time passed  
on, and over the inexpressible happiness  
which Mary Melcher enjoyed no shadow  
from the old fault ever fell; it had been laid  
in the captain's coffin, never to rise, for from

that day George Melcher ruled his own spir-  
it, as a man and a Christian should. As  
the story is true, it is useless to discuss  
probabilities. Such a suspension of ani-  
mation sometimes, and in those hurried  
burials who can tell how often, succeeds  
yellow fever, as the following fact will show.

A certain Mr. French, New England  
born, removed with his wife to New Orleans.  
During his first summer he fell a victim to  
the fever which prevailed to a frightful ex-  
tent. His distressed wife, alone with his  
lifeless body, heard the approach of the  
dead-cart some hours after his decease, and  
her heart sank when the officers who re-  
quired the immediate removal of the dead  
entered her room. Too well used to the  
despairing shrieks, "Oh! don't take him away!  
He isn't dead! He can't be dead!" to notice  
it they approached the bed, examined the  
body, and insisted upon removing it, when  
the forlorn and widowed wife, whose vigils  
had not been shared by a single friend,  
threw her arms about their knees and forced  
them to listen to her entreaties.

"Well, well," they said, yielding to the  
pity they were so often forced to ignore, "have  
your way, only you must give him up the  
next time we call."

She eagerly promised and sprung up, full  
of a strange hope. But in vain she chafed  
and warmed the cold hands, in vain she  
poured restoratives between the open lips,  
in vain she called his name in accents that  
might have moved the dead; the time passed  
and again the officers stood before her  
inexorably. Nothing but the might of her  
despair could have prevailed as it did.

"We shall have to carry you both soon,"  
they muttered; "you'll take the fever sure."

"Oh! you may, you may, indeed you may,"  
was her frantic cry, mingled with blessings  
upon their heads, as she resumed her hope-  
less task. Sometimes she thought an eyelid  
moved, but hope mocked her, the rigid  
face never stirred. She had worked with  
such desperate energy that she had never  
noticed the lapse of time, when that fearful  
cry next door, "Bring out your dead!" start-  
led her. "Oh! dear! Oh! dear!" she shrieked,  
"they will take him from me, they will bury  
him alive!" In her anguish she upset the  
bottle of camphor with which she had been  
bathing his forehead, and its contents poured  
over his face. Merciful heaven! he gasped;  
the heart under her faithful hand leaped  
up, then stopped; no, it throbbed again,  
and when the officers entered she was laugh-  
ing and crying as she counted the soft pulse  
that sent a thrill to her heart with every  
beat stroke. "To know how we never know  
but once, all that she had lost, and then re-  
ceive it again from the hand of the Great  
Giver of life, this was her happy lot; and  
when he could travel, oh how joyfully she  
took him home to breathe the clear, health-  
giving air of his New England hills, and to  
tell the story of his death and restoration.

**A Bit of Romance.**

We are furnished the following account  
of an episode of love and marriage, which  
took place on the upward trip of the Calypso:

A young Bruin warrior, tall, strong of  
limb, whose warlike features were not un-  
comely, and whom his brothers in the chase  
called "Four Bears," disappeared from the  
Calypso the first evening after leaving York-  
town Agency, where the steamer laid up at  
the bank for the night. The next morn-  
ing it had been taken suddenly ill, and  
had returned to Yorktown to see a native  
"medicine man."

The boat passed on the next day without  
seeing a sign of the missing brave until, stopping at Fort Randall,  
he walked on board followed by the hand-  
somest and neatest dressed young Indian  
woman ever seen by white man. He was  
cured, and there was the medicine. She  
came of a distinguished family of the Yan-  
ktons, the daughters of which were all fair,  
in his eyes.

He had long before married her eldest  
sister, and with these people disposing of  
daughters as with auctioneers selling goods  
in lots, you take "one with the privilege of  
all." He had been smitten with the young  
woman during his brief visit to Yorktown,  
from his home among the hills off toward the  
Rocky Mountains, where the Brules roam,  
and had found the tie so strong on starting  
away that he had determined to slip away  
from his party on the boat, return and ex-  
ercise his privileges. So they had a marriage  
in high life, and a great feast and dance,  
and the next morning the newly married couple  
girded themselves up, struck out over the  
hills and overtook the steamer before she  
had run twenty miles--a pretty beginning for  
a honeymoon trip. When he reappeared  
he stood up before Gen. Curtis in presence  
of all his squaw sitting down modestly be-  
side him, and asked that his new wife might  
have passage with him. Of course permis-  
sion was at once granted by so gallant a sol-  
dier as the hero of Pea Ridge.

They remained on board all the way to  
Fort Sully, and how fond they were, spite of  
Indian stoicism! While the other chiefs  
gathered in a group, talked in deep, stern  
gutturals, the bridegroom and his squaw, the  
"Flying Frost," set apart in some sunny cor-  
ner, and murmured to each other in low  
spoken words of softest endearment. Love is  
timid in savage or civilized breasts; they  
tried to shun the crowd whose gaze they  
were exposed on the deck all day and all  
night--their seat a coil of rope, their couch  
a blanket; and whenever the boat stopped  
for wood at some heavily timbered bank,  
away sped the lovers to the deepest recesses  
of the thicket for seclusion and quiet con-  
verse. She leaped from one stone to another,  
and from one fallen trunk to another, with a  
motion as light as the frost from which her  
poetical name was drawn. She was tall,  
but her little foot was as dainty as ever trod  
a Brussels carpet, and her step as airy as ever  
danced a quadrille.

Mr. Spurgeon, the popular preacher has  
made his appearance in literature as a poet.  
The quality of his verses may be judged  
from four lines of a sonnet to his wife:

"The glowing colors on surface laid  
Wash out in a shower of rain,  
Thou need not be of rivers afraid,  
For my love is dyed in grain!"

The Adams Express Company has loaned  
\$2,000,000 of its accumulated capital to  
several of the Southern railroads, and has  
thus enabled them to resume operations.

The immigration into Southwestern Mis-  
souri is said to be amazing. A gentleman  
from Springfield says he saw fully 1,000  
emigrant wagons between that place and  
Sedalia, averaging about ten to the mile for  
the entire distance.

## NEW CASH STORE!

### QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS!

## HULL & DAY,

Dealers in all kinds of  
**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

Our stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:

**TOBACCO, OF ALL KINDS,  
GREEN AND BLACK TEA,  
SUGAR AND COFFEE,  
BACON AND LARD,  
CANNED FRUIT,  
DRIED FRUIT,  
TIN WARE,  
CIGARS,  
EGGS,**

The celebrated Baltimore STAR

## OYSTERS!

Fresh and fine--received daily

**SODA,  
BUTTER,  
CRACKERS,  
WHITE FISH,  
STONE WARE,  
POWDER & SHOT,  
BROOMS, BRUSHES,  
COAL OIL AND LAMPS,  
WOODEN & STONE WARE,  
CRANBERRIES, &c., &c., &c.**

WE would say to the citizens of Frankfort  
and surrounding country that we have just  
opened a

## GROCERY & PROVISION STORE,

with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block,  
opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully in-  
vited to call and examine our stock before buying  
elsewhere--TERMS CASH.

We will pay the highest price in Cash for Bat-  
tor, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grains--see  
Aug. 25, 1865

**HULL & DAY.**

## ECLECTIC MAGAZINE!

Literature, Science, and Art.

New Volume begins January 1866.

The Eclectic Magazine is, as its name indi-  
cates, a selection from other magazines and peri-  
odicals. These selections are carefully made  
each month, from the entire range of foreign  
periodicals. In this respect it is entirely unlike  
other monthlies, and has no rival. The following  
are some of the works from which selections are  
made:

London Quarterly,  
British Quarterly,  
North British Review,  
Popular Science Review,  
Saturday Review,  
Littell's Living Age,  
Westminster Review,  
Edinburgh Review,  
Art Journal,  
Revue des Deux Mondes,  
London Society,  
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# The Dignity of Labor.

The Richmond Enquirer objects to the expression, the "dignity of labor," in regard to which it has the following remarks: "Much nonsense has been written and spoken about the 'dignity of labor'—but when every one of God's creatures is struggling day and night to escape from the 'dignity,' it seems mocking a man's efforts to be prating about that which every man is striving to avoid. The millionaire works to accumulate wealth in order that he may enjoy the 'dignity' of wealth—that is to say, his *odium cum dignitate*. That is the 'dignity' that every man is striving for, and not one for the 'dignity of labor.' It is the work of man's life to escape this confounded 'dignity'."

The Baltimore Commercial replies to this patent sophistry in a well-written and interesting article from which we make the following extracts:

The *odium cum dignitate*, to which the Latin poet aspired, was simply that exemption from the cares of business, which would allow a person to choose the employment that was most agreeable to him, without referring to what it might yield in money. The man whose thoughts have been engrossed solely in adding to his dividends, is very apt to find his happiness in continuing in that occupation as long as his faculties will permit. The man who aspires to enlarge his store of knowledge or to cultivate his esthetic tastes, hails the opportunity of such culture, not as the termination of labor, but as the beginning of a labor the fruits of which will be a delight to him through all eternity.

The invalid as to body or mind, the old and infirm, are of course exempt by the laws of nature from labor that may be unsuited to their states. But to say that any man blessed with brains, prizes the dignity of mere idleness or of mere wealth, is to utter a platitude. To say that any man, old or young, having a sound mind in a sound body, is morally justified in escaping from labor because he may happen to be rich, is to utter a sentiment at war with the first principles of Christianity. The more a man's means and opportunities are enlarged, the more do his responsibilities towards his fellow men increase; the more ought he to become a man of labor.

The poor man must labor in order to provide for his family, or to secure himself "the glorious privilege of being independent." The rich must labor in order to provide for others or to advance the general interest of mankind. There is dignity, or "worthiness" in the labor of each. The man who has not learnt that "we live not for ourselves alone," is still in his moral rudiments. The man who thinks there is more dignity in leaning upon others, or in running in debt, than in putting his hand to the plow, the spade, or the blacking brush, in order to earn the means of his support, simply contounds transient external show with enduring inward dignity of spirit. The poor sewing girl, "dressed in unwomanly rags, plying her needle and thread," may be cheered and upheld by a conscious dignity, which the idle and bedizened woman of fashion, rolling by in her carriage, would give worlds to enjoy.

The dignity of labor was well illustrated in the life of the late Edward Everett. Long after he was exempt, not only by large wealth, but by the infirmities of age, and by the honorable activities of his past career, from further toil, he continued to labor as diligently as any mechanic; but it was all for the good of his country and mankind. Look at his labors in raising money for the purchase of Mount Vernon; and, subsequently, for the relief of the suffering population of East Tennessee. He lost his life in the good work of doing for others. To speak a timely word for our Southern countrymen in Savannah, he exposed himself in Faneuil Hall on an inclement day, and contracted the cold which speedily put an end to his mortal exertions.

The history of the late Gen. Wadsworth of New York, offers another honorable example. The possessor of millions, and arrived at an age when he might fairly have left younger men the labors of the tented field, he manfully risked life and health in the war, and finally fell, covered with mortal wounds, in the battle of the Wilderness. Was his the kind of *dignity* which, according to the *Enquirer*, "every man is striving for?" We rather think not.

The late Mr. Buckle is another instance of that divine impulse in men, which leads them "to scorn delights and live laborious days,"—to labor long after there is any mere material inducement for their exertions. Rich and famous, why did he not, in the words of the *Enquirer*, "escape this confounded dignity" of labor? Simply because he was a true man, and did not choose to lay up in a napkin the talent his Lord had given him.

"Let me die in harness," is the prayer of every wise, heroic man.

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best."

"Laborare est orare," "to labor is to pray," is the old Latin proverb, and it breathes the very spirit of the Christian doctrine. Nature herself, with all her myriad voices, proclaims the dignity of labor. She is continually reminding us that everything within her limitless domain is at work; that every atom and particle of the material world is in a state of constant activity. Unsentient matter is forever preaching to us the great duty of labor. The very processes of decay and death confirm the principle. Shall man, with his high prerogatives, dispute it? Plotinus, who lived some seventeen hundred

years ago, had more light than the Richmond capitalist on these great questions, for he says to us: "Man! of what do you complain? Of labor? It is the condition of victory. Of temporary injustice? What is that to an immortal being? It is deliverance!"

## Lord Palmerston and the Trent Affair.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a late letter to that paper, says: "Apropos of biography, or the gossip that goes towards making it, here is something that has cropped up about the late Premier, worthy of reproduction on your side of the Atlantic. I quote from the November number of Blackwood:

"The first of these occasions was the Trent affair, on which it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his mind to go to war with the Federal States. He had been with impatience the bullying and insolence of United America on many occasions, and saw, with the clearness of his earlier years, that the opportunity was at length offered of putting a stop to this bullying in time to come. The Emperor of the French, equally long-sighted, agreed with Lord Palmerston and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war under any circumstances is dreadful, the message sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat at that time not only Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Villiers, but Sir George Cornewall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners, the most pacific of Ministers—one who could never be brought to see that in the lives of nations, as in those of private persons, there are moments when though it can never be becoming to do wrong for its own sake, it is perfectly justifiable to anticipate others, and to avert an injury mediated against ourselves by inflicting it on them. We had, when the outrage on the Trent was committed, a long list of outrages—for there is no other word for it—in the Ashburton treaty. The States claimed as their own territory what they had in their possession the clearest proof belonged to us, and as if to cap this outrage, the Island of St. Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force was invaded and kept military possession of. These, with other lesser, but not therefore, unimportant, wrongs, rankled and festered, and the Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again for righting them all by a process which would have benefited whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious that we should do, the Southern States would have achieved their independence, and become to us faithful allies, as well as our very best customers. But a section in the Cabinet objected, Lord Palmerston gave way, and we are, with the Federal victorians, conducting, through Lord Russell, one of the most vexatious, and we fear most unsafe, correspondences that ever the Minister of one Power was called upon to conduct with the Minister of another."

The President and Governor Humphreys. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. Owing to the meagerness of the statement in the dispatch from Mississippi, published yesterday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Governor Humphreys, the National Republican gives a full copy of the dispatch, as follows: "WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1865. 'To C. G. Humphreys, Governor-elect, Jackson, Miss: 'The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when in the opinion of the Government, peace and order, and the civil authority, has been restored, and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there, to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority. There can be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been given on the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required on the part of the people of Mississippi, or the Legislature, other than a loyal compliance with the laws and constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures, giving protection to all freedmen or freemen, in person and property, without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their constitutional relations in the Federal Union. The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition, on the part of the Government, to arbitrarily dictate what action should be had; but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that it is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States comprising the Federal Union. It is hoped that they will appreciate and feel the suggestions herein made, for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosoms of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union. There must be confidence between the Government and the States, and while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away. (Signed) 'ANDREW JOHNSON, 'President of the United States.'"

## Mr. Colfax's Speech

The Washington speech of Hon. Schuyler Colfax fairly reflects the sentiment of the Republican party. His positions are briefly:

1. That Congress is the law making power on the subject of restoration.
  2. That Congress will sanction the action of the President in requiring the State Conventions to annul the secession ordinances, in requiring their Legislatures to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and in repudiating the rebel war debt, but that
  3. Congress will also protect the freedmen as freemen, entitled to all the rights referred to by the Declaration of Independence when it declares that "all men are created equal."
  4. Congress will require that their amended State Constitutions, embodying this principle, shall be ratified at the polls by a majority of the Southern people.
  5. Congress will exclude all who cannot swear they have not voluntarily supported the rebellion.
  6. And finally in all the work of reconstruction, Congress will proceed slowly and deliberately.
- One paper box establishment has contracted with a paper collar manufactory to furnish 11,000 boxes daily for a year. This gives some idea of the extent of the paper collar business.

## Secretary Stanton.

The Richmond Enquirer is anxious that Secretary Stanton shall retire or be removed from the Cabinet. It modestly says that his "removal would be a source of great pleasure throughout the South," as he "has few friends in the Southern States," and "would be accepted as a good will offering." His course is reviewed by the Enquirer, and his energy is conceded in the following extract:

Even while sharing with the people of the South the bitterness of feeling towards the Secretary of War, we must bear testimony to his firmness, perhaps stubbornness, to his unflinching industry, and to his devoted sentiment of Unionism. An earnest enemy is more admirable than a vacillating and unstable man. Mr. Stanton, during the war, never failed in anything that could contribute to the success of his cause. When defeat overtook his arms, when the public spirit waned under repeated military disaster, and all seemed lost for his cause, neither his resolution nor his courage failed him. One commander after another was dismissed, as one army after another was destroyed. McClellan made way for Pope, who, more unfortunate than his predecessor, paid the same penalty. Again McClellan was superseded by Burnside, and then Hooker, and then Meade, and then Grant. But amidst all the disasters that caused these frequent changes, the Secretary remained firm and immovable—determined and unyielding in defeat, he was seldom tried by victory; but in defeat his resolution never to give up the cause was often made apparent.

To no one man in the United States, more than Mr. Stanton, can the success of the United States army be attributed. Stanton in Washington, co-operating with exhaustion in the South, overthrew the Confederacy. Neither Lincoln, nor Grant, nor Sherman, contributed more to success than Stanton.

HORSE CARS TO RUN BY COMPRESSED AIR.—The Albany and West Troy Horse Railroad Company are about to test a new propelling power—compressed air instead of horses. The machine is now building for the purpose of testing the idea. The air is to be compressed at each end of the route, and placed in reservoirs—which look like exaggerated soda fountains. The reservoirs are to be of cast iron, and able to resist a pressure of three hundred pounds to the square inch. Each car is to be supplied with one or more of these reservoirs at each end of the route—the compressed air on each car being sufficient to run a distance of ten miles. The compressed air is to be applied to cranks on the cars in a manner similar to steam, and is to be so regulated with governors, that a uniform rate of speed may be maintained at all times. With compressed air, it is supposed that the cars may be run at an expense not exceeding two dollars a day each. The first car driven by compressed air will be placed upon the road in about four weeks.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—There are now over 7,000 persons employed in the various departments of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the amount of business being done is larger than ever before. All the double track on the main stem from the Monocacy to North Mountain, and on the western end of the road that had been destroyed during the war, is now replaced, and much more double track and sidings have been added between Ellicott's Mills and Martinsburg. Large workshops at Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, and other points, are in rapid course of construction. The average amount of coal burned East by this company reaches the extraordinary figures of seventy thousand tons per month. The freight trains from the West number seven or eight every twenty-four hours, and these are filled with all the products of the West and Southwest.

## What Southern Papers say on the Reconstruction Question.

The following editorial is from the Fort Smith (Arkansas) New Era, of the 21st ult.

Arkansas, as she stands before the country now, can never be admitted upon a footing of equality with the loyal States, and we fervently trust never will until loyalty shall be supreme in the State. Arkansas is no worse than other insurrectionary States, on the contrary, she contains a considerable loyal element of the conservative spirit. But the element is even now in danger, if it has not already done so, of losing the prestige it so far possessed. Certain it is that when once admitted on the floor of Congress, and the military protection of the United States removed, the late disloyal element, which is as much opposed to republican principles as ever, and vastly superior to the loyal element, not only in numbers but brain, organization, wealth and everything to make a party successful, will make short work of the present State Government, laws and ordinances.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," the rebels are seeking to gain by the ballot what they could not gain by the bullet. Congress alone stands between the re-establishment of the power of the old slave oligarchy and the triumph of republican and radical Union principles.

God grant that Congress remain firm and not abandon the principle for the special vindication of which the Almighty seems to have raised up his nation.

BECOMING NORTHERNIZED.—Charleston, South Carolina, although it so daringly ventured to be "first in war," is now in some trepidation lest it be last in the race of enterprise. The recently arranged railway system by which the cotton of Alabama and Georgia can be collected at Johnsville, on the Tennessee river, and forwarded thence to St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York, seriously threatens Charleston with the loss of a great portion of the commerce upon which the city formerly depended. And if the contemplated line through East Tennessee to Alexandria, Virginia, is opened, the interior of the cotton States will be connected with the seaboard without the mediation of Charleston harbor. In the prospect of this danger the South Carolinians need to bestir themselves to place the already built railroads and rolling stock in serviceable order, as a means of preserving or regaining some of their old prosperity.

The ravages of the worm which stripped the leaves off the cotton plants in Arkansas has turned out a blessing instead of a curse, as it caused a more mature yield to the bolls, and the cotton can be gathered in a cleaner condition than if the dead leaves were present to mix with it. The same is reported of the cotton crop in Southern Illinois. The product from the quantity planted will be unprecedented.

## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

The War that ensanguined our fields with the blood of Brothers, and pierced the bosom of our Homes with the anguish of grief, is overpast; and Peace—"Gentle Peace"—"hath spread her balmy wings" over all our beloved land.

We this day rejoice in Peace returned—the Union preserved—and the Government restored. A kind Providence has added the blessing of abundant harvests.

We may well say, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness; and Thy paths drop fatness." "The pastures are clothed with flocks, the valleys are covered with corn; they shout for joy; they also sing."

THURSDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, has been set apart, by Proclamation of the President of the United States, as a day of National Thanksgiving. Let all the Citizens of Kentucky unite in keeping and observing the day accordingly. "Lift up your hands in the Sanctuary and bless the Lord."

Given under my hand and the Seal of State, at the Executive Office, in Frankfort, November 7th, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Gov'r.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Sec. of State.

## National Thanksgiving.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 23. Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God during the year which is now coming to an end to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity, and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and, whereas, our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously averted from us the calamities of foreign war, pestilence, and famine, while our graineries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and, whereas, righteousness exalts a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people.

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday in December as a day of national thanksgiving to the Creator of the universe for these deliverances and blessings; and I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confessions of our national sins against His infinite goodness, and, with one heart and one mind, implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23rd day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five and of the independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON  
By the President: W. H. SEWARD,  
Secretary of State.

## A North Carolina Witness.

They have a queer specimen of human nature in North Carolina. Everybody remembers the celebrated "Cousin Sally Dillard Case," and here is one recently reported, which is not far behind it. The writer gives it under the head of "legal proceedings—"

Action for work and labor done in cutting ditch on defendant's land. Plea: Payment and set off, in bacon and corn meal. Plaintiff's son on the stand—recollects the ditching perfectly, but seems to forget all about the bacon.

"You say your daddy did all this ditching? Do you know what he got for it?" inquired Colonel C. for defendant.

"He never got nothing, as ever I heard on; that's what he never got," answered the witness.

"Didn't your daddy get corn and bacon from defendant in paying for ditching?"

"Never heard of his getting no corn or barley."

"What did your daddy and his family live on last summer?"

"Vittles, mostly."

"What sort of vittles?"

"Well, meat and bread and some whiskey."

"Where did you get that meat and bread?"

"Well first from one and then from the other."

Didn't he get some of it from defendant?"

"He mought."

"I know that he mought, but did he? That's the question."

"Well, he mought, and then again, you know, he moughtn't."

With considerable excitement, and in tones of thunder.

"Answer the question, and no more of this trifling with your oath. Did your daddy, or did he not, get corn and bacon from the defendant for ditching?"

"Well, now, he mought; it didn't occur edactly, you know."

"Here his honor interposes, and with a stern, judicial frown addresses the witness thus:

"Witness, you must answer the question, or the Court will be compelled to deal with you 'Can't you say yes or no?"

"I reckon."

"Well, then, answer yes or no. Did or did not your daddy get corn and bacon from the defendant at the time referred to?" inquired the Court.

Witness now fully aroused and conscious of his danger—

"Well, Judge, I can't edactly remember, you know, seem' as how it's all dun bin gone and eat up; but, (planting himself firmly, as one determined to out with it,) to the best of my recollectichun, if my memory serves me right, he mought, and then, again, he moughtn't."

The plaintiff saved his bacon. Verdict accordingly.

The Moslem religion has lost much of its life and energy. The upper class of society in Turkey are generally infidels, and conform externally to the regulations of the Koran only through custom or from fear of the civil law. Having no priesthood, the great body of the people receive but little religious instruction. There is a general impression among Mahometans themselves that their religion will soon begin to decline, and it is derived from two traditional sayings of the false prophet: "My religion will first increase and then decrease," and "My religion will survive a thousand years, but not two thousand."

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Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas, Prof. E. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

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School for Children, will commence on

Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 13, 1865—5.

### PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE partnership heretofore existing between

A. G. Hodges, J. H. Harney & Wm. E. Hughes, as owners of the Commonwealth printing establishment, has been dissolved by mutual consent. A



# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

## Review of News.

Official information from Mexico is that the French have been compelled to evacuate the State of Chihuahua, and Juarez has gone there to make it the seat of his Government.

Gurley, the murderer of McCook, who was some time since tried and condemned for the offense but managed to escape, has been arrested in Alabama and was to have been executed to-day. Gen. Thomas, however, has granted him a respite until further facts in the case can be forwarded to the President. Gurley had just been elected Sheriff of a county in Alabama, and by the publishing of this fact his whereabouts were discovered.

Hob. Chas. J. Jenkins has been elected Governor of Georgia without opposition. He has been throughout the war what the Savannah papers call a "conservative secessionist."

The President has ordered the release of Ex-Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, and ex-rebel Secretary of War Seddon, who have been for several months confined in Fort Pulaski.

Eight hundred and twenty-two thousand soldiers have been mustered out since June.

It is stated that John Mitchell was not pardoned, but simply released on taking the oath of allegiance.

The total damage to the whaling interest by rebel pirates has been \$1,650,000. The number of whalers destroyed was 16, and 42 of them were taken by pirates fitted out in the British dominions.

The London Times thinks that the Shenandoah pirates should not have been released without first consulting Minister Adams as to his views of the matter. It does not put any credit in Capt. Waddell's statement to Earl Russell.

The Union Central Committee of Tennessee have addressed a letter of congratulation to the Republicans of New York on the glorious result of the late State election.

None but discharged soldiers and sailors are to be employed hereafter at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The rebel raider Chickamauga, sunk in the Cape Fear river, has been raised and towed to Wilmington.

The War Department has ordered the release of all volunteer soldiers confined for the crime of desertion.

On Saturday next from 1,200 to 1,500 employees in the Boston Navy Yard are to be discharged.

The official returns of the Pennsylvania election show the following results: For Auditor, Gen. Hartranft (Union), 238,400, W. H. H. Davis (Dem.), 215,740. The total vote was 118,562 less than the heavy vote for President in 1860. The decline in each party was about the same.

The Republicans made a clean sweep at an election in Hartford, Conn., on Monday last.

The Internal Revenue receipts on Monday, the 27th inst., were \$1,350,000.

Sir Robert Lush, the newly appointed Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, in England, is an American, and was born in the city of New York, where, until recently, his parents resided.

General Grant has started on a tour through Virginia and the Carolinas.

The North Carolina Legislature met at Raleigh on Monday last. Hon. Thomas Suttle, a staunch Union man, was elected speaker of the Senate.

The French Minister at Washington has entered claims for tobacco captured at Richmond.

Another order mustering out about twelve volunteer regiments was promulgated from the War Department on Tuesday last. Most of the regiments are now on duty at the South.

With the exception of the Daily News and Star the London papers generally approve of the prompt, stern manner adopted for the suppression of the Jamaica rebellion.

## The Democracy and the Constitution.

The special guardians and expounders of the Constitution now-a-days are the late rebels and their sympathisers of the new Democracy. But the manner of their care for and exposition of that sacred instrument proves their guardianship to be of little worth. Not only is it valueless but absolutely damaging. According to their views, we, as a nation, have no Constitution—there is no foundation on which the Republic may stand, there is no bond of union, there is no national life. They have asserted the sovereignty of a state, its indisputable right to dissolve the Union at its will; they have declared that the Constitution confers no power upon the Government to defend itself against internal foes—that a State may raise the standard of revolt and there is no constitutional power in the Government to coerce the State to keep the peace.

Before the outbreak of the rebellion, though it was known to be brewing and its leaders were known, its friends South and North asserted that the National Government had no power to arrest and punish the avowed traitors, because as yet no overt act had been committed. Now, after the suppression of the rebellion, they still oppose the punishment of traitors, either in person or in purse, condemning it as unjust and tyrannical. It is unconstitutional in their view. The war for the Union was unconstitutional; all resistance against rebellion and coercion of seceding States was unconstitutional—so also must be the punishment of any who have been engaged in rebellion. The shooting of the rebel assassin Booth, the execution of his fellow conspirators, and of the Andersonville murderer, and of Champ Ferguson, and Magrader and Sue Mundy, is denounced by the Democratic press as murder, because unconstitutional.

We hear, too, the same outcry against the policy and actions of the Government with regard to reconstruction. It has no constitutional right to impose conditions upon the rebellious States. These States did—in their own view—secede from the Union, they declared the Union dissolved. Yet for the

Government now to treat them as if they had forfeited a single political right, and to demand of them assurances for their future good behavior and the national peace, is unconstitutional. So also Congress has no right to close its doors against traitors or to prescribe an oath which may effect the exclusion of those who, for four years, have been engaged in an active, bloody rebellion, and who left the National Congress for that purpose.

Against all this censure and condemnation of the Government for its attempts to preserve its existence the Constitution in most cases opposes its plain provisions. In this matter of the Test Oath, for instance, the Constitution makes each House "the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." But the Democracy assert that Congress has no such power. So when the letter opposes the ideas of these new fangled expounders they appeal to the spirit, only to appeal again to the letter or to higher law when the spirit of the Constitution opposes their position. Thus according to the pseudo Democratic view of the National Constitution it is a mere piece of waste paper—it confers no power either to govern or preserve the nation, or for any other purpose.

What then does their special guardianship of it amount to? Of what worth are their interpretations? They guard it only for party purposes, they interpret it only to suit the whim of the hour. The cry of Unconstitutionality is raised against every act that has for its purpose the welfare of the Union, and by those whose purpose has been to destroy it. Traitors and their abettors are not the proper persons to expound the Constitution, and their expositions are not worthy of a thought. For such to proclaim an act to be unconstitutional is almost *prima facie* evidence of its constitutionality. The people should not listen to their interpretations of our national law. On the contrary they should treat them with the same contempt that treason merits.

## Secretary Stanton from a Southern Stand Point.

In another column will be found an article from the Richmond *Enquirer* in which Secretary Stanton is praised in highest terms. The spirit of the article and the circumstance which called it forth both add to the richness of the tribute paid him. And none can read it without seeing the close resemblance there is between the Southern appreciation and dislike of the Secretary and that of the Northern Democracy. Only the Democracy reveal their hate, but have not the manliness to give their reason for it and the candor to show their appreciation of the Secretary's course.

The *Enquirer* bears testimony to Mr. Stanton's unflinching patriotism and loyalty. It declares that he served his country well, with a purpose that ensured success and an ability that won it. Standing off there, in the Confederacy, it looks beyond the smoke of battle and sees Mr. Stanton controlling all the operations for the quelling of the rebellion, in the face of disaster keeping up the spirit of the people, and by his untiring resolution and courage forcing victory from defeat. "Stanton in Washington, co-operating with exhaustion in the South, overthrew the Confederacy," the *Enquirer* says. What higher testimony could be given to the great worth of our Secretary of War?

Still with this view of his character and ascribing to him the successful termination of the war for the Union, the *Enquirer* asks for the removal of the Secretary from the Cabinet, asserting that such a step would be accepted as a good-will offering by the South. A rather presuming and immodest demand, but at the same time it adds strength to the testimony borne to his ability and patriotism. For evidently because of this the modest demand is urged.

In the light of this article can we not account for the Democratic opposition to Mr. Stanton? His advent to power was hailed with delight by this treason-sympathizing party, for was he not one of them? No, he was not, and as soon as that became apparent, he lost the Democratic support. As his blows fell heavy and yet heavier upon the rebellion, their blows fell heavier upon him. Being of sterner stuff than the rebellion he conquered both them and their pet. As he moved on to final success he was opposed at every step, and every necessary measure he took to ensure his end—the salvation of his country—was denounced in most abusive and insolent terms. Not a man in the whole nation doubted the patriotism of the Secretary or has set purpose to conquer a peace. The Democracy, however, have been undivided and persistent in seeking his removal from office. Because of this? We believe so. The Richmond *Enquirer* in giving its reasons for asking Mr. Stanton's removal now, has given us the key to the Democratic opposition against him. We thank it for this exposition and also for the rich tribute of praise it has paid the character and course of the honorable Secretary.

## Official News from Mexico.

Official news from El Paso, received at Washington on Wednesday evening last by Romero, the Mexican Minister, says that the recent movements of the national forces of Mexico compelled the French troops at Chihuahua to evacuate that city and State, and to withdraw to Cuernavaca. On the 25th of October the evacuation began, and four days later not a single French soldier was left.

President Juarez writes on the 2d inst., that he was about leaving El Paso for the city of Chihuahua to re-establish the national government there.

## England excited over the Chilean and Jamaican news.

Considerable sensation has been excited in England over the Jamaica and Chile news. According to expressed views Spain must be stopped in her encroachments upon the South American powers. The English do not think it the proper thing to allow that nation to follow the example set her by England and France. It is a piece of impudence for a mere second rate power to tread in the footsteps of great powers of the first rate order. Under cover of Confederate batteries England could legally fit out her pirates to sweep the seas of American commerce, and France could sneak into Mexico, but for Spain to come out boldly and above board as a high-way robber, these petty sneak-thieves will none of it—it is a privilege alone of the great powers of Europe.

The Jamaica rebellion, too, is unlucky, or rather the violent and bloody closing of it. Just now, when England is giving us wordy instructions how to treat a rebellion and traitors—especially how tender we should be towards poor, innocent Jeff. D., this wholesale judicial slaughter of a pack of ignorant rioters is very ill-timed. The arrest, trial and execution by British officials of upwards of three thousand victims in less than a week and packing their dead bodies in a pit "like sardines," without a covering of earth sufficient to keep down the effluvia arising from their decay, will not help to point the moral or adorn the tale of their late discourses to us on the virtues of mercy and love.

On the Spanish outrage upon Chili the Times says the general wish of the leading people of Liverpool seems to be that England should, in conjunction with France and America, take prompt steps to put a permanent stop to the proceedings of Spain in South America, and says measures in support of this are likely to be adopted in London, Manchester, Glasgow, and other trading centers.

The Daily News remarks: The arbitrary conduct of Spain must soon occupy the attention of the great powers of Europe and America. Spain must be taught that the practice of levying black mail must cease.

With regard to Jamaica, the Daily News is indignant at the tone of the military dispatches and newspaper correspondents of Jamaica, which, it thinks, proves that the ferocity we denounce in savages, can take possession of English hearts, and mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers, as thoroughly as by Indians and Cosacs.

The Times says that the authorities appear to have acted with commendable promptness, in the chief of the rebels having been captured, tried by martial law, and executed at once.

## The Kentucky Legislature.

The Legislature of Kentucky will meet at the Capitol on Monday next. It has an arduous work before it in the settlement of questions spring upon us by the war and in adapting the State to the new circumstances in which it finds itself placed by the issues of the war. It is to be hoped for the benefit of our Commonwealth, that our Legislature will step out of the narrow limits of mere partisan and sectional ideas and prejudices and act in a broad national view and spirit. The interests of Kentucky should be impartially considered, though not alone as they concern the State. Her position in the Union, her close connection with it must also receive consideration, and the Legislature should do what it can to strengthen the bond which unites the States in one nation, and to remove every hindrance in the way of its permanent prosperity and peace. In its councils we hope all things will be done decently and in order, and that when its sessions are closed every taint of Kentucky disloyalty may have been wiped out and her devotion to the Union evinced, not by words alone, but unmistakably by loyal deeds. So mote it be!

## Commodore Craven and the Stonewall.

A Naval Commission, Admiral Farragut presiding, has been in session for some time in Washington, engaged in the trial of Commodore Craven, of the War Steamer Niagara, for allowing the rebel ram Stonewall to escape when in port at Barcelona. The Commodore has been greatly censured for not attacking the Stonewall. As the ram, however, was iron plated and a fast sailer, while the Niagara was a wooden vessel, her Commander thought it imprudent to make the attack in smooth water.

The Stonewall, surrendered to our Government by the Spanish authorities, reached Washington last week. She was immediately examined by the Naval Commission as to her sailing qualities and strength. The World's Special, speaking of her trip for this purpose, says "her speed was ten miles an hour, which is by no means her maximum. She is said to be very formidable. Her ram projects twenty-five feet from her bow, and takes eight feet under water. After the trial was completed, the general impression seemed to be that the commander exercised a sound discretion in not attacking her. Had the Niagara's guns failed to make any impression on the four inch plating of the Stonewall, the result would probably have been the sinking of the Niagara by the latter's ram. The Stonewall is to be hauled into the stream, and a gun of the Niagara's calibre to be fired at her at a distance approximating between her and the Niagara at the time Commodore Craven declined to attack her."

Hull & Day have remembered us in another can of their fresh and luscious oysters. They know our failing in that respect and attend to it excellently well. They have oysters on hand constantly of the A No. 1 brand.

We call attention to the advertisement of JAMES WILDE, JR., & Co., of Cincinnati, in another part of our paper. Their location is No. 30 West 4th street. Don't forget the No. or location when you visit Cincinnati.

A few weeks ago when on a visit to Cincinnati we called upon these gentlemen—and whilst we had but little money to invest, and it was doubtless well for us that we had not—we were politely shown through the whole establishment, and very many articles shown to us—all of which challenged our admiration. We say to our Kentucky friends, both ladies and gentlemen, when they visit Cincinnati, call upon Wilde & Co., and our word for it, if they purchase any article at that house, they will neither be disappointed in price or in the quality or manufacture of it.

Read the advertisements of Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly. To praise either of these periodicals is needless. They are both known in almost every household in the land and are everywhere welcomed visitors. Now is the time to subscribe for them, and our citizens should not fail to enroll their names among their legion of patrons.

The attention of our readers is called to the attractive advertisement of Mr. S. C. Bull in our paper to-day. Mr. Bull has a very fine assortment of books for the approaching holidays, especially Juvenile Books. He is ready to furnish anything in the Book, Stationery, Boot and Shoe, and Hat and Cap line. His stock is not only full but exceedingly well selected. Give it a trial.

W. H. Averill's advertisement in our paper of to-day is worthy of attention. Mr. Averill, we are assured, keeps the best of Drugs and all fancy articles in that line of business. He is also ready to attend to the musical wants of readers, thus furnishing the public with aesthetic as well as physical pabulum.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE—Gov. Wells, in his message to the Louisiana Legislature which convened in New Orleans on Wednesday, Nov. 29th, says Louisiana's loyalty is renewed without reservation, and accepts with sincerity and frankness the new order of things, determined by the arbitrament of the sword; urges a speedy election of U. S. Senators; recommends appropriation be made for the immediate construction of levees on the Mississippi; that means be devised to pay all accrued interest without severe taxation; the enactment laws of regulating the labor system, leaving to the parties interested to make their own terms; asks that all impediments to free immigration be removed; invokes useful legislation to suppress secret political associations, which are undoubtedly being revived in the State; says provisions have been made to rebuild the State penitentiary, and erect a State House; urges the immediate perfect organization of State militia; recommends all taxes levied upon colored people for educational purposes be applied to the education of colored people hereafter.

He says the President lays great stress on the course of Louisiana, and is anxious she should take her place in the Union.

The Governor invites the Legislature to unite with the Executive authority of the State in giving fresh evidence that Louisiana determines to stand or fall with Johnson in his reconstruction policy.

The other parts of the message are of a purely local nature.

## MARRIED.

At the residence of Jas. A. Dawson, in Frankfort, on Tuesday, Nov. 28th, by Rev. Geo. W. Merritt, Capt. BEN. F. PUMPHREY, of Washington City, to Miss BELINDA CONNELLY, of Maudsfordville, Ky.

At the same time, by same, Capt. WM. W. WOODRUFF, of Knoxville, Tennessee, to Miss ELLA T. CONNELLY, of Frankfort, Kentucky.

May their happiness be one continual genial sunshine; the horizon of their future ever as bright as their past; peace and happiness following them through life may an eternity of pleasure await them in heaven.

## W. H. AVERILL,

DRUGGIST, FRANKFORT, KY.,

Sells Pure and Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, DYE STUFFS,

Coal Oil and Lamps, A large and beautiful assortment of Perfumery, Soaps, Toilette, & Fancy Articles.

Together with an assortment of Musical Instruments, —AND—

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Orders for SHEET MUSIC promptly attended to. Dec 1-3m.

## THE PLACE TO BUY

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—

GEN. S' FURNISHING GOODS

CHEAP!

IS AT

JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,

No. 30 West Fourth St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We manufacture all of our own Goods, and get them in style equalled by few and surpassed by none.

CALL AND SEE US WHEN IN THE CITY.

Dec. 1-2m

## BULL'S COLUMN.

SAINT CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT, KY.,

Is now receiving for the approaching

HOLIDAYS!

One of the largest and best assortment of

JUVENILE BOOKS,

GAMES & TOY BOOKS,

Ever brought to this City.

An endless variety of

BIBLES,

HYMN BOOKS,

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS!

Also, a few very fine ENGLISH BOOKS, consisting of

THE POETS,

AND A CHOICE LOT OF JUVENILES.

Nearly all of the latest publications such as

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

Can You Forgive Her,

&c. &c.

Special attention given to furnishing "Kentucky Reports,"

STANTON'S

REVISED STATUTES,

AND OTHER

LAW BOOKS.

STATIONERY.

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN Note, and Letter Papers, and Envelopes of the very best.

ARNOLD'S.

STEPHENS,

MAYNARD & NOYES

I N K!!

Also, that beautiful

FRENCH VIOLET INK.

GOLD PENS!

STEEL PENS, PEN HOLDERS,

And everything in the Stationery line.

I will have in a few days the largest lot of

RODGERS'

PEN KNIVES & SCISSORS!

To be found in the City.

If you want the best article of

MENS,

LADIES,

BOYS &

GIRLS

BOOTS & SHOES!

THIS IS THE PLACE TO COME!

A good assortment of

HATS, CAPS

—AND—

RESORTE HATS!

Something new and neat.

Together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

Remember the name,

S. C. BULL,

Opposite the Post Office.

Dec. 1-1m



**SANTA CLAUS COMING!!**

LOUIS WEITZEL

Has a large and well selected Stock of

**TOYS & FANCY ARTICLES!**

Also a full supply of

**CONFECTIONERY**

OF ALL KINDS, For sale cheap, at his

**HEAD-QUARTERS**

On Saint Clair street.

**LARD KEGS FOR SALE.**

100 PRIME No. 1, Lard Kegs in store and for sale by GRAY & TODD. Nov. 22-1m.

## FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB!

The old "Assembly Ball Club" of Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of

FOUR BALLS at the

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**

on the following Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13th, 1865.

Wednesday, December 27th, 1865.

Wednesday, January 10th, 1866.

Wednesday, January 24th, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.

GEO. W. MOYOR, Secretary.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 24, 1865-2m.

WM. H. ODAY. JAS. M. TODD.

## GRAY & TODD,

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

DEALERS IN

**Fine Groceries,**

PURE OLD WHISKEY,

BRANDIES, WINE, GIN, VINEGAR, &c., &c.,

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PRESERVES,

FRUIT, PICKLES, TOYS,

CONFECTIONERIES.

&c., &c., &c.

Nov. 23, 2m—Yeoman Copy.

## SUGARS, COFFEES, & TEAS.

CRUSHED, POWDERED, AND GRANULATED Sugars; New Orleans, Porto Rico and Coffee Sugars.

Chico Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee. Gunpowder, Young Hyson, and Oolong Teas.

Nov. 23-2m GRAY & TODD.

Yeoman copy.

## SUNDRIES.

Chocolate, Molasses and Syrup, Mackerel in barrels, half barrels, quarter barrels, and kits, White Fish, Potomac Hoo Herring, Scotch Herring, Sardines, Fresh Salmon and Mackerel in Cans, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap of various kinds; Pine Apple, Dutch, Hamburg, English Dairy, and New York Cream Cheese; Tobacco, and Cigars of various brands, and all articles usually kept in a first class Family Grocery establishment, on hand and for sale by

Nov. 23-2m GRAY & TODD.

Yeoman copy.

## FRESH OYSTERS!!

We are regularly in receipt of C. S. MALTBY'S celestine

**Pearl Oysters,**

which we will sell low by the Can and half Can.

GRAY & TODD.

November 28, 1865-2m—Yeoman copy.

## FINE LIQUORS!

The best quality and favorite brands of

OLD WHISKEY,

WINE AND BRANDIES.

For sale by GRAY & TODD.

Nov. 23, 1865-2m—Yeoman copy.

## CONFECTIONERIES!

To our stock of Confectioneries and

Fancy Articles.

We invite the attention of Ladies and Strangers visiting the city.

Nov. 23, 1865-2m. GRAY & TODD. Yeoman copy.

## FRUITS. &c.

WE KEEP ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY of the following Fruits, Nuts, Preserves, Sauces, &c., &c.

ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, APPLES, PRUNES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, PECANS, ALMONDS, FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, BRAZ NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, FRESH FRUIT IN CANS, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.

GRAY & TODD.

Nov. 23-2m—Yeoman copy.

## Proclamation by the Governor

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grant Circuit Court, for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 3d October 1865, in Grant County, said Samuel Anderson, is now a fugitive from justice going at large.



# AGRICULTURAL

Editor of Commonwealth:

Col. A. G. HODGES: As you requested me to give you some information about Cashmere goats not long since, for the benefit of one of your friends, I enclose you an article on that subject, which I feel assured will be interesting not only to him but also to many others of your readers, if you will publish it.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. W. SCOTT

Written for the Ohio Farmer.

## Angora Goat's Fleece.

At last we have found a market for our Angora wool that we are not ashamed to proclaim to the world. In all the most fashionable marts, not only in Europe but in America, you will find trimmings, fringes, tassels, and various other articles gotten up in a style that will astonish all who have not seen them. The fleece from one goat manufactured into these articles sells at retail for five hundred dollars. You say these articles may not be fashionable but for a season. Very well: where there is a will and live Yankees, there is always something in the wind. Let me give you an extract from a letter from Mr. Jas. Thornton & Son of Troy, N. Y.

Geo. W. OGDEN.

Paris, Ky., Nov. 1865.

[COPY OF LETTER.]

"Your letter has been received and also samples of the Cashmere (Angora) wool. We have tried the few samples you sent us, in our machinery, and enclose you a sample of it combed. One man with a pair of combs which we imported sometime since, could comb from 15 to 20 pounds per day, like the sample we have sent you. We are now importing machinery that will comb 1,000 pounds per day. The sample sent you is as far as we could work it in our machinery, on account of the small quantity. But we assure you that we can work the Cashmere wool to great advantage, and make it pay heavy for the goods that produce it. We find by examining the samples, that they are equal if they do not surpass any grown in Europe.

The market for the goods manufactured out of such stock is unlimited in this country—for the reason that all fabrics of that kind are imported from Europe. Next year if the wool could be produced by the farmers of the west or in any part of the country, we could use 100,000 to 300,000 pounds, and we would be willing to give more than double what we are paying for Canada coming at the present time. I wish you would say to the farmers in your country that are engaged in breeding the Cashmere wool, that in a short time it will have an unlimited demand throughout the United States. Manufacturers knowing the demand and there is for the goods made from the Cashmere wool will as soon as they see the farmers commence to raise the wool, import the machinery and manufacture it into goods that are now all imported from the old country.

The largest establishment in England and other countries in Europe, are engaged in working the Cashmere wool, and they have always found a ready market and an unlimited one for all the goods they have manufactured. So it is in this country. The market for Cashmere goods so far has never been large enough to meet the demand, although there has been a very large importation. We are perfectly willing to work up Cashmere having the machinery to do it and promise to do our part, if the farmers will do theirs in introducing into this country the breeding of Cashmere wool, and manufacturing it into fabrics that are now all imported, and which are selling at very high prices in our markets."

ASHES ON POTATOES.—Hard wood ashes are one of the most valuable kinds of manure, especially adapted to potatoes, which now-a-days are so sensitive to decaying manures. Chester Beeding, of Orange county, New York, writes that he applied unleached ashes to the potato hills, after first and second hoeings, at the rate altogether of about 15 barrels per acre. Two rows through the center which were not ashed, yielded at the rate of 17½ bushels per acre, while the others produced at the rate of 280 bushels per acre. There was no perceptible difference between the rows ashed once and those ashed twice. Will ashes continue to be beneficial? A dressing of ashes will show its good effects several years on grass, grain, etc., and marked good effects will be noticed from liberal applications each year on the same land, but this is usually not an economical practice.

THE GARDEN.—"My God, my garden and my grave, is now all I have to live for," was once said by a pious churchman who had spent a tedious life, and was ready to depart with Simon's prayer upon his lips. In the quiet of his garden there was much to attune his heart to the great change through which he must soon pass, through the grave to the ineffable Presence. In his garden, he would be surrounded by "holy apostles"—Horace Smith called them—that would silently preach him many lessons of trust wisdom; for, in the words of Allan Cunningham:

"There is a lesson in each flower,  
A story in each stream and bower;  
In every herb on which you tread,  
A written word, which, lightly read,  
Will lead you from earth's fragrant sod,  
To hope, and holiness, and God."

Indeed, the occupation that is to be found in the garden, brings not only health to the body but to the mind also.

In the eastern suburbs of London, a professional horticulturist has long since adopted the benevolent and praiseworthy scheme of giving employment in his gardens to those young thieves who wish to leave off their sinful course of life and take to honest labor—labor which no one seems to give them, and the lack of which, therefore, throws them back into their old evil ways.

TO MEASURE A CRIB OF CORN.—An estimate of the contents of a crib of corn in the ear may be made as follows: Level the corn in the crib, measure the length, breadth and height which it occupies; multiply these together, and this product by 0.4, (the decimal 4) this will give the amount in shelled corn—supposing the bushel of ears will produce but a half bushel of grains. If the above product be multiplied by 0.9, we will have the actual contents of corn in the ear. Ears which are very productive will yield more than half; for this proper allowance is to be made.

## Regularity in Feeding.

Every good farmer knows that any domestic animal is a good clock—that it knows almost to a minute, when the regular feeding time has arrived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with accuracy at the appointed period, it will not fret till that period arrives; after which it becomes very restless and uneasy till its food comes. If it has been fed irregularly, it will begin to fret when the earliest period arrives. Hence, this fretting may be entirely avoided by strict punctuality; but it can not be otherwise. The very moment the animal begins to worry, that moment it begins to lose flesh; but the rate of this loss has never been ascertained—it is certainly worthy an investigation—and can be only determined by trying the two modes, punctuality and irregularity, side by side, under similar circumstances, and with the same amount of food, for some weeks or months together.

There is one precaution to be observed in connection with regular feeding, where some judgment is needed. Animals eat more in sharp frost, than in warm and damp weather. Hence, if the same amount by weight is given at every feeding, they will not have enough when the weather is cold, and will be surfeited when it is warm and damp. Both of these evils must be avoided; while a little attention and observation will enable the farmer to do it.—Tucker's Rural Affairs

## Salt in Fattening Cattle.

A correspondent states some interesting experiments to test the use of salt in fattening swine. He selected two pairs of barrow hogs, weighing 200 lbs. apiece. One pair received, with their daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt; the other pair similarly fed, none. In the course of a week, it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight it was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months, the weight of the salted hogs was 350 lbs. each, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 lbs. The same experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results. The correspondent feeds young pigs according to their age, a quarter of an ounce daily; breeding sows very little during pregnancy, and during the heat of the summer, withhold it in a degree from all, as it induces thirst and a liability to disease.

From our Naval Reporter.

## The Career of the Shenandoah.

The pirate Shenandoah has at last arrived home, having been absent since the 8th of October, 1864, during which time she has been around the world, sinking, burning, destroying, and bounding American vessels. Among her last acts was the destruction of our north-western coast whaling fleet.

The Sea King was built at Glasgow, in October, 1863, and was registered as the property of William Wallace, banker, of London, and others—her registered tonnage being seven hundred and ninety tons, her combined power being two hundred horse, her frame work iron and wood planking. On the 20th September, 1863, she was transferred by bill of sale to Richard Wright, ship-owner, of Liverpool, who was a very near connection of the Rebel financial agent in that town.

On the 30th of September, P. L. Corbett was indorsed as master, and on the 7th October Richard Wright executed a certificate of sale to Peter Luther Corbett, the master, empowering him to sell the Sea King at any port out of the United Kingdom, for not less than 245,000, within six months from date of certificate. She was then entered and cleared in ballast as an ordinary merchant vessel at London for Bombay.

In the mean time another vessel called the Laurel, and owned by Henry Lafone, of Liverpool, was taking all the necessary armament, stores, &c., several Rebel officers and a large number of men.

On the same day that the Sea King sailed from London for Bombay, the Laurel sailed from Liverpool for Nassau. The two vessels met at Madeira, and from there proceeded in company to an island near by, and there, within Portuguese waters, the armament and men were speedily transferred from the Laurel to the Sea King, both vessels being under the British flag. The Sea King was then renamed Shenandoah, hoisted the rebel flag, and set forth on her piratical cruise.

Her armament consisted of six guns, viz: four 68-pounders and two 32-pounders, with a full crew of British sailors. The first we heard of her after she left Madeira, was that she had destroyed a few vessels in the neighborhood of the Island of St. Helena.

Her next performance was to double the Cape of Good Hope and cruise around in the Bay of Bengal and the Straits of Sunda. She next made her appearance in the port of Melbourne, Australia, and was coaled, provisioned, and received a re-enforcement of men, strictly in accordance with British neutrality. After remaining there for some time, she started anew on her career of devastation. The next we hear of the pirate is that she is in the Arctic Ocean, capturing, destroying and bonding the vessels composing our whaling fleet. From the beginning of April to the end of June she destroyed and bonded twenty-nine vessels, thus entirely breaking up the whaling season in that quarter.

## Military Arrangements in Illinois.

The Chicago Tribune says:

Brig. Gen. Hart, U. S. A. Inspector General under Major General Ord, whose headquarters are at Detroit, passed through this city yesterday, having completed his order of changes and disposal of Government property in this State. By his orders Desmarre's Hospital is given up to the county, and all the stationary property at Camp Douglas, belonging to the Government, will be disposed of, without reservation, as soon as the time for advertisement of the sale has expired. The only troops left there will be one company of the 4th regular infantry, which, after the building are sold, will go to Cairo. The troops are also leaving Rock Island and Cairo already. The Government buildings at Cairo, including the hospital, are to be sold. They have not been in use for eight months, yet by some unaccountable oversight, have hitherto been overlooked. Their sale will, it is expected, clear a half a million of dollars for the Government. All the patients from Cairo will be taken to the Soldiers' Home in that city. At Camp Butler, Springfield, only about forty men will be left as a temporary guard for the camp. This work of reducing the expenditures of the Government at all these points and realizing the value of property which has now become useless for the purposes for which it was originally designed, has been a highly responsible one and not devoid of labor, but has been worthily discharged by the able officer to whom it was entrusted.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

## HARLAN & HARLAN.

Attorneys at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 18, 1863—tr.

## Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 27, 1865.

W. BLACK.

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.

April 18, 1865.

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.

July 27, 1865.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

[April 7, 1862—tr.]

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.

Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1869—tr.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin St. Office.

May 6, 1867—tr.

WEITZEL & BERGHEIM,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863—tr.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John N. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Harlan, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. M. Majer, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—seclusion—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the moral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

B. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863—tr.

J. W. FINNELL.....V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—tr.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SEPREINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864.

CIRCULAR

By the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

## REWARDS.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN and ROBERT WISEMAN, of the county of Estill, State of Kentucky, did on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill Clayton Witt, of said county, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each, for the apprehension of the said John and Robert Wiseman, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

John Wiseman is about 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 135 lbs, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, round shouldered, bow legged, scar on one of his breasts, supposed to have been shot. He is about 31 or 35 years old.

Robert Wiseman, age about 33 years, about 6 feet high, weight 165 or 170 pounds, bow legged, rather dark complexion, dark hair, blue eyes, scar as long as the palm of the hand on the right thigh, made by a burn.

Nov. 10-1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WM. J. GRAY, JR., did, on the 3d day of Sept., 1865, murder Policeman Edward Board whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from this date.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of Oct., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Wm. J. Gray is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high and stoops a little. Wore, when last seen, long light brown hair. Has blue eyes, long nose, narrow chest. Ate at one time as a gaillard with Capt. Hodge in Nelson, Bullitt, and Spencer counties.

Oct. 24, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that at the February term, 1865, of the Garrard Circuit Court an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said Court against JAMES and ABRAHAM SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Abner Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James and Abner Slaughter, and their delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Green Slaughter, is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 130 lbs., black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter, is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 to 6 inches high and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.

Nov. 16, 1865—sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Five Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Ben. Johnson is about 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, light complexion, light brown hair, and head, blue or grey eyes, scar in one hand, and was a saddler by trade.

Nov. 21, 1865—3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Wadsworth, in Morganaton, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Sept. 15-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

By the Governor:

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Sept. 25-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.